

tigations further as regards the 'arborescent canal-system,' and desire very much, therefore, to have some pieces of *Eozoon canadense* in which the 'canal-system' is very distinctly developed. Forgive me if I give you a great deal of trouble; but . . . &c.

"Hoping to be able to return your kindness some time or other,

"Yours in friendship,

"MAX SCHULTZE."

In another letter, dated Dec. 18th, 1873, he regrets not having yet received Drs. King and Rowney's paper, whereupon I immediately sent it to him; and he acknowledged the receipt of it in the above.

I may state that through the kindness of Dr. King I was enabled to send Professor Schultze some beautiful specimens of the stones he desired, and was expecting from him a letter of acknowledgment when I received the sad news of his death. I have, however, lately written to his widow begging her not to let any of his most recent papers be lost to science, but to have them published, and especially any remarks he may have written on the subject of *Eozoon*. She has not yet replied.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

ARTHUR E. BARKER,

Surgeon to the City-of-Dublin Hospital
and Demonstrator of Anatomy in
Roy. Coll. Surg. Ireland.

LIV.—*A List of Butterflies taken on the March to Coomassie by Lieutenant Alwin S. Bell, of the 2nd West-India Regiment, between Mansu and the River Prah, with Descriptions of new Species.* By W. C. HEWITSON, F.L.S.

FORTUNATELY for natural history as well as for my collection, Lieutenant Bell, to whom I am greatly indebted for butterflies taken under circumstances of so much interest, is a naturalist as well as a soldier; he most unfortunately, however, became so ill that he had to be sent back in a hammock to the coast and put on board the 'Victor Emmanuel' before he had penetrated further than the Prah. Lieutenant Bell, who is now in England slowly recovering from fever, speaks of the difficulty of procuring butterflies as great, from the narrowness of the pathways and the density of the bush. Many of them flew only high over head, and never came within his reach.

The list I send is remarkable for the number of species in a collection of less than one hundred specimens.

Papilio Leonides.

— *Policenes.*

— *Nireus.*

— *Cynorta.*

— *Zenobius.*

Pieris Theona.

Pontia Xiphia.

Eronia thalassina.

Terias Brenda.

Acræa Cidonia.

— *serena.*

—, n. sp.

Atella Phalanta.

Junonia Terea.

Salamis Anacardii.

— *Cytora.*

Danais Niavius.

— *Limniace.*

Eurema Delius.

Diadema Anthedon.

Charaxes Lucretius.

— *Ephira.*

Euriphene Sophus.

— *Mandinga.*

— *Phantasia.*

Aterica Cupavia.

Jaeris cœnobita.

— *crithea.*

Harma Iodutta.

— *Theobene.*

— *Fumana.*

Neptis Melicerta.

— *Nicomedes.*

Kallima Rumia.

Mycalesis Xeneas.

—, n. sp.

Eurytela Hiarbas.

— *Ophione.*

Ergolis Corita.

— *Enothrea.*

Libithea Labdaca.

Epitola, n. sp.

Loxura Alcides.

Liptena Libyssa.

— *Milca.*

Pentila, three new species.

Lycænesthes Larydas.

— *Ligures.*

Hypolycæna Antifaunus.

— *Faunus.*

— *Lebona.*

Lycæna Telicanus.

— *Jesous.*

— *Hippocrates.*

— *Lingeus.*

Acræa acerata.

Upperside orange. Both wings with the outer margins broad, dark brown. Anterior wing with the base and two large triangular spots on the costal margin dark brown.

Underside paler. Both wings with the outer margins as above, marked on the margin by a series of triangular rufous spots. Anterior wing with a lunular black spot at the end of the cell, and a large triangular brown spot on the costal margin as above. Posterior wing with eleven or twelve black spots near the base.

Exp. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Belongs to the group which contains *A. serena* and *A. Eponina*, of which group I have another new species from Angola.

Mycalesis Madetes.

Upperside. *Male* dark brown. Anterior wing with a tuft of hair near the inner margin below its middle.

Underside rufous brown. Both wings crossed at the middle by a dark brown linear band bordered outwardly with lilac:

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both with a zigzag band near the outer margin: the margin and a submarginal line black: both ornamented by a series of black ocelli, the pupils white, the iris orange: on the anterior wing three, the third large; on the posterior wing seven, the fifth large. Anterior wing crossed in the cell by two dark brown lines. Posterior wing crossed near the base by a line of the same colour.

Exp. $1\frac{6}{10}$ inch.

Mr. Rogers has sent me this species from the Gaboon.

Epitola Belli.

Upperside. *Male* brilliant morpho-blue. Anterior wing with the costal margin, which is broad and marked at its middle by a trifid blue spot, and the apical half black. Posterior wing with the costal margin brown; the outer margin black, intersecting the blue at the nervures.

Underside. Anterior wing dark brown, brassy at the apex: two white spots (one minute) within the cell, a blue line at the end of the cell, and an angular band of six white spots near the middle. Posterior wing brassy brown.

Exp. $2\frac{2}{10}$ inch.

This species is the most beautiful of the genus, and is of the same form as *E. Elais*. I have named it after my friend, and in memory of a time which he will not easily forget.

Pentila Picena.

Upperside white, slightly tinted with yellow. Both wings with a round black spot at the end of the cell. Anterior wing with the costal margin and apex, which is broad, brown.

Underside with the black spots as above. Anterior wing white, with the costal margin and apex yellow, the outer margin marked by a series of small black spots. Posterior wing yellow.

Exp. $1\frac{3}{10}$ inch.

Pentila Petreia.

Upperside rufous orange. Anterior wing with the costal margin, the apex, and outer margin broadly dark brown: a round spot in the cell and a second at the end of the cell black. Posterior wing with the outer margin brown, broad: a minute black spot on the costal margin before its middle, and a larger spot of the same colour at the end of the cell.

Underside as above, except that there are no dark brown margins, the space which they occupy above being thickly undulated with brown, that there are two small brown spots

at the anal angle of the anterior wing, and that the whole of the posterior wing is undulated with brown.

Exp. $1\frac{5}{10}$ inch.

This species is nearly allied to *P. Amenaida*, but is smaller and much more sparsely spotted.

Pentila Phidia.

Upperside white. Both wings marked near the centre by three round black spots in the form of a triangle. Anterior wing with the costal margin and apex broadly orange: the outer margin dark brown, divided into spots towards the anal angle. Posterior wing with a series of dark brown spots on the outer margin.

Underside as above.

Exp. $1\frac{4}{10}$ inch.

This is probably a variety of *Pentila Abraxas* of the 'Genera.'

LV.—Additions to the Australian Curculionidæ. Part VI.

By FRANCIS P. PASCOE, F.L.S. &c.

OTIORHYNCHINÆ.

Timareta crinita.

CLEONINÆ.

Lixus Breweri.

— *Mastersii.*

ERIRHININÆ.

Glaucopela, n. g.

— *unicolor.*

Phæodica, n. g.

— *fulvicornis.*

— *scutellaris.*

Empira, n. g.

— *variegata.*

AMALACTINÆ.

Tranes insularis.

APIONINÆ.

Apion comosum.

— *pulicare.*

— *argutulum.*

RHINOMACERINÆ.

Auletes filirostris.

— *calceatus.*

— *turbidus.*

— *nigritarsis.*

Timareta crinita.

T. ferruginea, squamulis albis adpressis, plurimis majoribus sub-erectis, lateribus setulosis, sat dense vestita; capite inter oculos depresso, paulo incurvato; rostro brevi; scrobibus triangularibus, ampliatis; funiculo gracili, articulo primo quam secundo longiore; prothorace latitudine paulo brevior, squamis majoribus irrorato; elytris leviter striato-punctatis, interstitiis uniseriatim squamis majusculis instructis; corpore infra sparse, pedibus magis con-